Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XV. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1834. No. 759.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47--

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Rhoda Bowers, left my bed and board about two years ago, without any provocation on my part, and has since, as I have every reason to believe, lived in adultery; This is therefore to caution the public and all manner of persons from trading with or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt whatsoever of her contracting from and after the time she separated herself from me.

JOHN B. BOWERS.

November 26 49 3wp

Cash for Wheat.

THE subscriber will give Cash for Wheat, delivered at his mill.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

November 17. 48—3w

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I give my son THOMAS HARGIS, free privilege to transact business for himself, from this day and forever. Given under my hand

THOMAS HARGIS.

November 11. 47—3wp

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to DR. E. STRUDWICK, who is my agent.

WM. F. STRUDWICK.

November 4 46—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I, Wm. Brinkley, have made and appointed CHESLEY F. FAUCETT my lawful agent to settle all my business in this state. Orange County, North Carolina, this the 17th of October 1834.

WM. BRINKLEY.

November 4. 46—3w

Sunday School or Family LIBRARY.

THE Publications of the American Sunday School Union, now amounting to 102 Books in paper cover and 250 Books bound, suitable for Juvenile, Family and Sunday School Libraries; furnishing a large amount of interesting and instructive matter, all having been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Baptist Churches, (any one of whom by his *single* vote can expunge any sentence he pleases) can be obtained at the following named Depositories in this State, (N. C.)

Raleigh—Turner & Hughes
Fayetteville—James Miller
Wilmington—Geo. E. French
Newbern—J. C. & M. Stevenson
Oxford—R. J. Yancy, jr.
Milton—Margaret Smith
Salem—Conrad Kruiser
Hillsborough—Dr. Jas. Webb
Greensborough—W. R. D. Lindsay
Salisbury—J. J. Blackwood (at Col. Lemley's
Charlotte—David Parks
Statesville—Alexander & Cowan
Morganton—L. Henderson.

Editors in the state favorable to the instruction of Youth, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers.

October 18. 45—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—

Dr. Washington Dorsey,

HAS located himself in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and asks a share of their patronage.

He may be found at his office, (the former store house of Mr. David Yarbrough) on the public square, or at his dwelling house just in the rear of the same.

November 11. 47—8w

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practising for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.

A good assortment of

MEDICINES

will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.

September 23. tf—40

WANTED,

A FIRST RATE **Journeyman Blacksmith,** and two **Apprentices.** Apply to

WM. D. KIRKSEY

Chapel Hill, October 28. 45—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubal Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks Tune Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

Octocer 22d. 44—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

The Constitution, and the Union of the States—they "must be preserved."

THE undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Practically a Printer, and having for many years conducted a Press in another part of the state, the principal object of the undersigned, now locating himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the seat of Government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of this Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, and called for by the sentiment of the people of the state, the undersigned has adventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

A mean anomaly in the political history of the times, that in a State which is so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, believing and *knowing* him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles, and whose People it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its Capital, through whose columns the measures of his Administration can be fairly vindicated, and the voice of his friends freely heard. It is the desire, and shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford that facility.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation; which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled principles of his maturer age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments at the first demonstration in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose it is with highly gratified feelings that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardently attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our political, civil and religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation of the editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guarrantied by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unawed by the threatenings of ambition, or unsmothered by the corruptions of aristocracy, the editor promises, solemnly that "the Constitution and the Union of the States" (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper,) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement of and prompt obedience to the *popular will*, that most constant principle of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated through out the columns of his paper.

A fair and fair discussion of those important and leading political topics of the day—the *United States Bank*, *Internal Improvements*, and the *next Presidency*—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other National moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the editor will, in his columns, oppose all those ill advised measures, in whatever shape they may be presented; and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all *constructive* powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments, allotting the first only that which is strictly delegated her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President* the Editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected by the Democracy of the States, as Republican Candidate.

Although at this particular juncture a more than ordinary attention to General Politics is called for by public sentiment, yet it is the design of the Editor to devote a large portion of his paper to the local affairs of the State, and the peculiar interests of her citizens. Located at the Seat of Government, he will be enabled to communicate to the People early and correct information of the proceedings of the Legislature while in session, and to give prompt advice of acts of other servants of the people. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develope the rich resources, unfold the vast energies, and elevate the character of NORTH CAROLINA, as well as to encourage that may tend to enlighten the people regard to the internal advantages with which they have been blessed by nature. He will use to make his paper a disseminator of truth—an asserter of the truth—a vindicator of innocence and virtue—a censor of vice—advocate of justice—a promoter of harmony and social order in the community—a detector of fraud, impostore and crime—and a sentinel promptly to warn the people of the first approaches of every danger with which their rights and liberties may be threatened.

In fine it is the Editor's desire and hope, should leisure and suitable acquirements favor him with their contributions, to render a journal useful to the Agriculturist, palatable to the Christian, entertaining to the other after news, instructive to the man of science, amusing to the miscellaneous reader, and a "standard" under which the patriot and politician may rally, confident of a sentinel vigilance against the evils of Consolidation, a still more dangerous political heresy which seeks to spread itself throughout the land mingling its fitful blasts with the steady current of consolidation, and threatening, by combined movement, greater injury than before dreaded."

With this brief expose of the object, the design and future purpose of his journal, the Editor throws himself upon the liberality of the public, solicits such aid and assistance from those who may be friendly to his enterprise, as shall enable him to sustain a paper which will be no discredit to the state, but worthy the cause which it is his pride and boast to be an humble but zealous advocate.

The North Carolina Standard" will be printed on imperial sheet, at least equal in size and execution to any paper in the state; and issued once a week, at three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be out during the first week in November; the Editor therefore requests, that the names of all those who have subscribed previously to the last of October, may be immediately thereafter forwarded to him at Raleigh, that he may be enabled to determine how many of the first number to strike off.

PHILO WHITE.

October 31. 44—

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

BREAKING COLTS.

The habits of a horse, whether good or bad, are frequently the result of the first efforts to subject him to the service of man. On these mainly depend his future usefulness. It cannot be denied but that there are a variety of tempers among these noble animals, which may require diversified means to effect their subjection; yet in no one case should gentleness be disregarded. The practice too generally prevalent, of letting colts arrive at almost their full vigor before an attempt is made to accustom them to the *bit* or *saddle*, is believed to be erroneous. By the *saddle*, we do not mean that the colt should be made to bear heavy burdens before he has arrived at a suitable age; but by an early use of it, he will become so habituated to its use, as to receive at a proper time the addition of weight without remonstrance or fretfulness. If the colt has acquired considerable age before an attempt is made to curb his waywardness, nothing should be neglected to make the attempt successful and decisive. If the colt is to be broke to the saddle, care should be used in securing it firmly upon him, because carelessness in this may lead to bruised limbs, besides being a positive injury to the temper of the horse. To prevent the colt from rearing and falling backwards, as is frequently the case, a rope should encircle his body near the fore legs—another, passing over his neck and between his legs, should be firmly tied to the one encircling his body, which will effectually prevent his rearing. For further suggestions on this point, we refer to the following from Deane's New England Farmer.

"The way of breaking a young horse that is mostly used in this country, is highly absurd, hurtful and dangerous. He is mounted and ridden before he has been used to the bridle, or to bearing any weight on his back. If he will not go forward he is unmercifully beaten, by which his spirits are broken and his strength impaired. If he rears up, he is pulled backwards, with the risk of hurting both horse and man. If he runs and starts, as he probably will under such management, he flings his rider, perhaps is frightened, gains his liberty, and is encouraged to do just so the next opportunity; and the unfortunate rider blesses himself, as he has reason to do, if he escapes without broken limbs. Or if the horse should chance to go kindly, the rider continues the exercise till the horse is fatigued, discouraged and injured.

"Instead of this mad management, the way practised in the older countries should be adopted. Let the horse first of all be tamed with the bridle, by leading him in the first place after or by the side of another horse; and after he walks well, bring him to trot after his leader. In the next place, put on the saddle and lead him in that time after time. Then lay a small weight on the saddle, and if he be apt to start, fasten it that it may not be flung off, increasing the weight from time to time, till he learns to carry what is equal to a man's weight. Lastly, let a man gently mount him, while another holds him by the bridle, and fix himself firmly in the saddle. The place of riding is recommended to be a ploughed field. Let him thus be ridden with a horse going before him, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop or go forward at the pleasure of the rider, and without the application of much force. Being exercised in this manner a few times, and treated with all possible gentleness, there will be no more occasion for leading him. He will go well of himself, and be thoroughly broken, without so much as giving him one blow, and without danger or fatigue to the horse or his rider. And, what is much to be regarded, the horse's spirits will be preserved, though he be sufficiently tamed. In teaching a horse to draw, gentleness must be used. He should be tried first in company with other horses, whether in carting or ploughing, and the draught should not be so heavy as to fret him or put him to great exertion till he has learned to draw steadily. After this he may be put to a pleasure carriage, but coupled with another rather than alone, and to a sleigh rather than a chaise."

From the Baltimore Chronicle

PRESERVING FLOUR.

We have heretofore, says the American, taken notice of the valuable invention of our townsman, Nathan Tyson, esq. by which the moisture common to flour is abstracted from it, and the flour rendered capable of retaining its soundness and sweetness for any length of time in the hottest climate. Yesterday Mr. Tyson showed us a letter from a house at New Bedford, ordering one hundred barrels of his kiln-dried flour, for a whale ship about to sail on a three years' voyage. The letter has a postscript, which says—"The ship Hector of this place has arrived, after a voyage of twenty-seven months, and your flour was perfectly good to the last"

New Invention for making Brick.

The Washington (Geo.) Spy, states that a machine for making brick, recently invented by Capt. Thomas B. Shaw, of Clarksville, is now in full operation in the vicinity of this place, and makes about one thousand bricks per hour, with seven hands and one pair of oxen. The clay is thrown into the machine in its natural state, and from its gradual operation and working up, is perpetually casting and moulding out solid brick with smooth fronts and ends, which for squareness and beauty have never been equalled in any part of the country.

The brick can be made of any size and shape, suitable for forming a square or circle. The whole construction appears to be plain, simple and cheap, and can be carried on by negroes or any other persons. The respectable inventor has taken out a patent.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are some people in this world who think that if a newspaper once gets under headway, nothing can prevent its continuance. We have even known some people to think that from fifty to a hundred subscribers were all-sufficient to support a paper; but it was not our object to tell our readers what *we* know about these matters—we merely intended to call their attention to the following sensible article from the Wabash Courier of editors in a manner which multitudes of editors well understand. We had intended, too, to say something of *ourselves*, but we leave this for another time.

Rising Sun Times.

"The *penchant* for setting up newspapers, regardless of the means of supporting them, is becoming a crying evil, which, we apprehend, the sad experience of those connected with them will ultimately correct. A court-house, two or three hundred inhabitants, and a half-dozen *county politicians*, constitute, in the opinion of some, sufficient *material* to ensure the establishment and support of a newspaper. They invite a printer on—he arrives with his press and types—he commences operations, and gets along *in paper* very swimmingly for a while. He makes some sacrifices to please his friends—he acts on the square with every one—but like all clever fellows, he unintentionally offends some body. Squire A becomes miffed—Mr. B gets insulted, for what nobody knows—and candidate C thinks the editor should defend him from the assults of his enemies, whether he thinks his conduct will admit of defence or not! Next comes a correspondent, Mr. D, with a vile paper abusing his neighbors, calling them rogues, swindlers, liars—the editor doubts—he refuses to print it—D gets in a passion—swears the editor is a man of no independence—withdraws his subscription—gets his *particular* friends to do the same, and not unfrequently abuses the unfortunate individual who happens not to think as he does. If a few such men have influence sufficient to carry their point, they cry down the press, and it may be, the Printer, like Eneas of old, has to take a load on his back and seek another Troy! Continually laboring for the public, no class of men are worse paid, and none more unjustly treated by those for whose interest they toil. To make the Press independent, the *people*, and not *politicians*, should sustain and cherish it. This is the true *panacea* for all its disorder.

The new penitentiary building near Trenton, N. J. is to contain 150 cells. The commissioners ask for an enlargement of the original design. It will be finished by next summer, and will cost 148,000 dollars. The discipline will consist of solitary confinement with labor.

Fifty thousand dollars, in American halves, were sold at New York on the 30th ult. at a premium of one per cent. for exportation.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, November 25.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law, that executors or administrators may be garnisheed in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Cowper, of Gates, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws, as to compel constables to return warrants in the district in which the defendant lives.

Mr. Caldwell presented a bill to amend the militia laws; which was read the first time and referred.

On motion of Mr. M'Queen, the committee on internal improvement were instructed to examine the general system of road laws now in operation within his state, and to report whether or not it be expedient so to amend them as will secure a more equitable distribution of the labor of preserving them in repair among the different classes of the people. Also to inquire whether or not it be practicable to improve ordinary roads in such a manner as to adapt them to the use of locomotives for the transportation of travellers and produce; and if practicable, whether the introduction of such improvement would probably be attended with a comparative saving of expenditure, and with the production of a benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. M'Queen moved that the Senate do now take up and consider the resolution, submitted by him, proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the manner in which the moneys appropriated for rebuilding the capitol have been expended; which motion was agreed to. The question pending on the amendment, proposed by Mr. Wyche, to strike out the latter clause of the resolution, in the following words: "and the reasons which led to the dismissal of Wm. S. Drummond, superintendent of public buildings," it was taken and decided in the negative. On motion of Mr. Hogan, the resolution was amended by adding the following as an additional one: "Resolved further, that the committee report the probable amount of money that will be required to finish and furnish the Capitol, and when it will be ready for the reception of the Legislature."

Wednesday, November 26.

On motion of Mr. Holmes,

Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of amending the law on the subject of usury.

Resolved, That said committee inquire also into the expediency of repealing or amending the act of 1822, for the relief of honest debtors.

[illegible] which was adopted, calling on the commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol for particular information with regard to the manner in which they have discharged their duty.

Mr. Sawyer presented a bill defining and limiting the power of Courts in inflicting punishments for contempts; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hogan, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported against the expediency of any alteration in the law with regard to the collection of money by sheriffs. Report laid on the table.

Mr. H. from the same committee, also reported against the expediency of altering the law so as to require constables to return warrants in the district in which the defendant resides. Concurred in.

Mr. H. from the same committee, also reported against any alteration in the law defining the punishment for the crime of Bigamy. Laid on the table.

Thursday, November 27.

Mr. Lockhart presented the petition of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, praying the passage of an act to authorize them to erect a bridge across the Roanoke at the town of Blakely, and in the mean time to establish a Ferry. Mr. L. also presented a bill to carry said prayer into effect, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hogan presented a bill to annex a part of Rowan county to Davidson, accompanied by a petition on the subject. Read first time.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. to attachment in like manner as other property. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brittain presented the petition of the proprietors of the Tennessee Turnpike Road, praying an extension of the charter granted for the construction of said road, accompanied by a bill to carry said petition into effect. Read the first time.

Friday, November 28.

Mr. Cowper, of Gates, presented a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of receiving lists of taxable property, and amending the revenue laws of this state.

A balloting took place for Brigadier General of the 5th brigade and 4th division; which resulted in the election of Joseph Allison of Orange, there being no other candidate in nomination.

Saturday, November 29.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law prohibiting the trading with slaves, as more effectually to suppress the traffic.

On motion of Mr. M'Williams, the military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for reducing the number of commissioned officers in each captain's company to three.

Monday, December 1.

The death of Ephraim Mann, the Senator from Tyrrell county, was announced, and the Senate immediately adjourned, after taking order for attending his funeral.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, November 25.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire whether it be not expedient to provide by law for the temporary appointment of Registers, when vacancies in that office shall occur during the recess of the County Court.

Mr. Seawell presented the annual report of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company; which was referred.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the practicability of so amending the insolvent laws of the state, as to compel the plaintiff or officer, when a ca. sa. has been served, to return the same on or before the first day of the term at which the defendant is bound to appear.

Wednesday, November 26.

Mr. Manly submitted a resolution that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether it is expedient and practicable to provide by a general law for the punishment of all breaches of trust, and particularly for the officers of corporations, who embezzle, purloin or act fraudulently with the funds belonging to the same.

Mr. Welch, a resolution inquiring into the expediency of amending the law relative to the assessment of damages for injuries done to the owners of lands by the erection of mills, so as to enable the person injured to recover at once full damages, instead of annual damages as at present.

Thursday, November 27.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of so revising and amending the revenue laws as to afford a more efficient and uniform mode of listing taxable property.

Mr. Craige, from the committee on privileges and elections, to whom was referred certain papers relating to the ineligibility of James Manney, one of the sitting members from the county of Carteret, made a report in favor of the sitting member. After an ineffectual motion to lay the report on the table, it was

[illegible]

Mr. Manly, from the joint select committee raised on the subject, reported that his excellency David L. Swain, on Wednesday the 10th of December ensuing, will wait on the Legislature for the prupose of taking the oaths of office.

Friday, November 28.

Mr. Dudley presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on finance take into consideration and confer with the Bank of Cape Fear, on the expediency of repealing so much of its charter as prohibits the stockholders residing out of the state the right of representation by proxy at the meeting of said stockholders, retaining the prohibition only as regards stockholders residing without the limits of the United States.

The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Haywood, by adding that the committee inquire into the expediency of amending the charter of said Bank so as to forbid the issuing of notes for a less sum than five dollars. Thus amended, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Haywood presented a memorial from William S. Drummond, late superintendent of the Capitol. Read and referred to the committee on public buildings.

Mr. Potts submitted the following resolutions, which were read, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next:

Resolved, That the Legislature of a State, acting as the representatives of the people of the state, have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress; and a just vindication of the character of our political institutions requires that such instructions should be given, whenever a Senator misrepresents the will of the state upon great questions of national policy, or in times of public emergency.

Resolved, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from this state in the Congress of the United States, be and is hereby instructed to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States, the resolution declaring that the President in his late executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of this state, be requested to transmit forthwith to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and to the Hon. Bedford Brown, one copy each of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Potter presented the following resolution, which was read, and, on Mr. Outlaw's motion, laid on the table:

Whereas, in all cases where the right of a member to his seat shall be contested, the law requires that thirty days' notice shall be given previous to the sitting of the General Assembly. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be instructed to require proof that such notice has been given, before they put any member of this house upon proof of his right to a seat here.

On motion of Mr. Kitterell,

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to inquire into the probable cost of continuing the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road, the first fifty miles from Fayetteville, pursuing the projected route westwardly.

On motion of Mr. Dudley,

Resolved, That the committee on finance take into consideration the expediency of authorizing the public treasurer to issue stock, bearing an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and dispose of the same at the best possible price, in or out of the state, provided it can be effected at par, to such amount as may be necessary to pay the balance of the subscription of the state to the Bank of the State; or into the expediency of relinquishing the right to take the amount of stock in said Bank which is unpaid for.

Saturday, November 29.

On motion of Mr. J. Horton,

Resolved, That the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of amending the Constitution of the State, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of submitting to the people for their adoption, certain specific amendments, instead of calling a Convention.

On motion of Mr. Waugh,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws as respects administrators, &c. in regard to the payment of debts of deceased insolvent debtors, as to compel them to allow each creditor equal ratio of payment, proportionable to the demands of the creditors and the effects of the debtor.

Mr. Manly presented a bill to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King, a bill to incorporate the Iredell Manufacturing Company. Read first time.

Monday, December 1.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of vesting in the executive authorities of the state the power to issue writs of election to supply the vacancies of members of this Assembly in certain cases, reported that in the opinion of said committee, the legislature has no power under the constitution to change the law as contemplated—Report concurred in.

Mr. Graham, from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for the temporary appointment of registers in certain cases.

A message from the Senate announced the death of Mr. Mann. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral, and the House adjourned until Wednesday morning.

From the New-Yorker.

GEORGIA.

The late annual message of the Governor of Georgia contained a violent attack on the Judiciary of that state, and obliquely on that of the Union, charging the judges with a participation in a conspiracy to overthrow the policy and the sovereignty of the state, in the matter of the occupation of the unsold lands of the Cherokee Indians by the citizens of Georgia. To show the character of this attack, and of the legislation which the Governor recommends, we will simply observe that the Governor recommends the enactment of penal restraints upon those who shall have the temerity to act as the *legal advisers* of the Cherokees; and he maintains the right to do so in the following emphatic and unequivocal language:

"The legislature has an unquestionable right to make it a highly penal crime for any citizen or inhabitant of the state, to advise, aid, or counsel in any manner, or issue or serve any process which shall bring in question before any tribunal of this state, or of the United States, our rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over our entire population and territory."

We could hardly give place to his excellency's philippic against the judiciary entire without feeling a provocation to some countervailing remarks, which we would rather reserve for the present. We will therefore hurry on to the specific message which the Governor saw fit to transmit to both branches of the legislature on the 7th inst. and which is verbatim as follows:

Executive Department, Geo. }
Milledgeville, Nov. 7, 183. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the commencement of the present session of the General Assembly I felt myself compelled, in the discharge of my official duty, to lay before you [illegible] news in relation to the present state of Indian affairs, together with the various documents tending to sustain the opinions submitted.

Since that message was written additional information has been daily communicated to this department, through various channels, which cannot fail to confirm every important view which I have heretofore submitted to the legislature in regard to the perplexing relations which continue to exist with the Cherokee Indians who still reside within the limits of the state. The character of the information alluded to, may be judged of, by reference to the letter of William G. Springer, agent, &c. a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Yesterday, I received a paper from the hand of William S. Hansell, esq. purporting to be a copy of a citation signed by Henry Baldwin, esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, (a copy of which is herewith transmitted,) requiring the state of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court on the second Monday of January next, to answer to that tribunal, for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the state to be tried and convicted therefor. This mandate can be considered in no other light than another and third attempt to control the state in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, which has been vested by our constitution, exclusively, in our Superior Courts.

Such a control over our criminal jurisdiction, as this proceeding indicates, has never been delegated to the United States, and consequently cannot be acquiesced in, or submitted to by the people and authorities of Georgia. "The powers not delegated by the constitution of the United States, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively." Any attempt to infringe the evident rights of the state, to govern its entire population, of whatever complexion, and punish all offences committed against its laws within those limits, (due regard being had to the cases expressly excepted by the constitution of the United States,) I consider a direct usurpation of power, which has never been granted by the states. Such attempts demand the determined resistance of the states; for if persevered in, they will eventuate in the dismemberment and overthrow of our great confederacy. In exercising the duties of the executive department, I shall wholly disregard all such unconstitutional requisitions, of whatever character or origin, and to the utmost of my power, protect and defend the rights of the state, and use the means afforded me to maintain the laws and constitution of the same.

The legislature cannot fail to perceive that the present issue between the state and the federal authorities, has been engendered, nurtured, and matured, by the advice, counsel, conduct, and proceedings of certain individuals, claiming to be citizens of Georgia, alluded to and pointed out in my message of the 4th inst. I therefore, earnestly, but respectfully, urge upon the consideration of the legislature, the necessity of such measures as shall sustain the policy of the state, and the faithful execution of its laws heretofore enacted in relation to our Indian population.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

The citation referred to by the Governor is in manner and form as follows:

(COPY OF CITATION.)

The United States of America
to the State of Georgia, greeting:

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden at Washington, on the second Monday of January next, pursuant to writ of error, filed in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of the county of Murray, in the state of Georgia, wherein James Graves is plaintiff in error, to show cause if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said plaintiff in error, as in the writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness the Honorable Henry Baldwin, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

HENRY BALDWIN.

It must strike the ingenuous reader that his Excellency has here decided by his own *ipse dixit* the very point at issue before the Judiciary. "Georgia is a sovereign state!" exclaims the Governor; "her absolute and exclusive jurisdiction over her whole territory cannot be questioned!" Well, but fair sir, if the question be so plain a one, the Supreme Court will without hesitation decide it in your favor; and it can be no sacrifice of dignity for Georgia to appear before a tribunal where Virginia has been overruled, Ohio has been beaten, and to whose decisions Pennsylvania has been constrained to submit. If, therefore, the legislative authorities of Georgia are so clearly right in this matter, it will be one of the easiest things imaginable to make it manifest to the understanding of Judge Marshall and his Associates. We will not meddle with the merits of this question—particularly as it seems one which calls for judicial rather than editorial or executive adjudication; but we are tempted to ask—If the doctrines of Governor Lumpkin are those of Georgia Unionism, wherein does it differ from South Carolina Nullification?

MR. SPRAGUE.

The Hon. Peleg Sprague has published in the Hallowell Advocate the following communication, from which it appears that he intends to resign the seat which he now holds in the Senate of the United States:

TO THE MEMBERS ELECT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

Gentlemen—Deeming it proper to give to the appropriate agents, whom the people have designated for that service, an opportunity to fill the seat I now hold in the Senate of the United States, at the earliest practicable moment, I take this mode of apprising you that the Legislature will on the first day of its next session, receive my resignation of the office of Senator. I do so in order that you may be prepared for immediate action upon that important subject.

When, at a former period, the Legislature arrogated to itself a right to demand the surrender of my office, I thought myself bound, by the highest and most solemn obligations, to resist that high handed assumption of power, which, if submitted to, would entirely abrogate an express and important provision of the constitution of the United States, changing the tenure of the office of Senator from six years, as therein distinctly prescribed, to the precarious pleasure of the Legislature for the time being, which that instrument so emphatically repels.

I have so long and so unequivocally withstood that assumption, that it cannot be supposed to be in any degree sanctioned by me, should I soon yield to my inclination to retire, especially as my situation has been so materially changed. I have recently, by my own consent, been brought directly before the whole *people* of the state, as a candidate for the office of their Chief Magistrate. The contest was a vigorous one, and turned upon political questions, in which I had been, and might be called upon officially to take part. Peculiar circumstances, which preceded and attended the canvass, gave it the character of an appeal to the great primary source of all power—the PEOPLE.

Their decision has been pronounced; and I cannot now perceive that any considerations of public duty require me to sacrifice my feelings and wishes, by continuing in office a moment longer than is necessary to give to the legislature an opportunity to elect another in my stead. The precedent cannot be dangerous. There can rarely be such a coincidence of circumstances, and never without the voluntary consent of the Senator himself to be placed directly before the whole PEOPLE as a candidate for their suffrages.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PELEG SPRAGUE.

Hallowell, Nov. 17th, 1834.

HERALD OFFICE,
Norfolk, Friday, Nov. 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

The United States' frigate Constellation, Capt. Read, from the Mediterranean station, came into our Capes on Wednesday last, and the weather being thick and boisterous, anchored on the Middle Ground, until yesterday morning, when she weighed and stood up to the bite of Craney Island, where she is now anchored.

The Constellation left Mahon the 2d October, and Gibraltar 13th, and since leaving the Western Islands, has had remarkably bad weather.

The cholera which prevailed in Spain during the summer, reached Mahon about the middle of September, at which time the Constellation was in that port, and we regret to state that the disease broke out among her crew.

From the time the Constellation left Mahon until she had been nine days on the Atlantic, the disease continued to prevail; the number of cases during that time amounted to between ninety and a hundred, and the number of deaths to nineteen, including passed midshipman Horatio C. Myers, of South Carolina, the only officer who fell a victim to this fatal disease.

The U. S. ship Delaware, Commodore Patterson, was on the coast of Syria, and was expected to leave Alexandria shortly for Mahon, touching at Tripoli and Tunis. The schooner Spark, Lieutenant Commandant Paulding, had arrived at Malta, from Alexandria, and was also expected at Mahon. The frigate United States, Capt. Ballard, was at Smyrna, giving convoy to merchant vessels. It was reported that the U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. Connor, had passed Gibraltar, bound up.

The Constellation has brought over the fine marble statues, emblematical of *Peace* and *War*, intended to ornament the Capitol of the United States. They were executed, it will be recollected, by that admired artist Louis Persico, and are said to be splendid specimens of sculpture. As the work of the artist is exhibited in a back view of the figures as well as in front, it is expected that they will be placed in the hall of the House of Representatives, on each side of the Speaker's Chair, and not in the vacant niches of the Rotunda, as has been surmised. M. Persico has also executed a fine bust of Gen. Jackson, which is also on board the Constellation. M. Persico himself accompanies these valuable memorials of his genius to Washington, whither the Constellation is ordered to convey them. Peace is represented by a female figure, with the olive branch, &c. War, by a figure of Mars, copied from the best model of the ancients; they are cut in the Cararra marble, of the finest description.

Shocking Outrage.—The Baltimore papers furnish accounts of the most horrid outrages and murders, committed on

the 8th section of the Washington Rail Road, about 18 miles from Baltimore, on the 19th and 20th ult. A dispute between some of the workmen and one of the superintendents, relative to their wages, was made the pretext for the commencement of the dreadful tragedy. Two of the superintendents, Messrs. Watson and Gorman, were, on the first evening, dragged out of their shanty, beaten severely, and left in a state of insensibility. They, however, revived, and hopes were entertained of their recovery, until the next night, when the murderers broke in and deliberately slaughtered them in the most barbarous manner, cutting open the head of one of them, and scattering his brains about. They then dragged out Mr. Messer, an assistant, told him to get "on his knees and say his prayers, for he had but a minute to live," and while in that attitude, fired four bullets into his body! They also treated Mrs. Gorman in the most brutal manner. Several other persons were injured. Mr. Callon, one of the superintendents, made his escape; but, as he ran off, his dog was shot down at his side. The miscreants next proceeded to rob the premises, and extended their depredations to the neighboring citizens. They took possession of a tavern and store, which they robbed, &c. &c. As soon as information was given to the proper authorities, the military were promptly called out, and put an end to these desperate proceedings. Seven volunteer companies from Baltimore, including one troop of light horse, marched to the field of action, and returned to the city on the 26th, with about 300 of the laborers in their custody, whom they escorted to prison, where they will remain until the law takes its regular course.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The following information concerning the House of Rothschild, is given in the London Metropolitan for last month.

"The financial business of the house of Rothschild began to assume importance, in consequence of its first loan, of ten millions of florins, to the Court of Denmark. In 1812, Mayer Anselmo Rothschild, the father, was attacked by a mortal illness. Aware of his approaching end, he had his ten children called to his bed-side, gave them his dying benediction, and made them promise never to change their religion, and always remain united among themselves on 'Change. These promises have been religiously kept, and amply has the fable of the bundle of sticks been verified by the five brothers. Whenever they are about to undertake an affair of importance, all the united brethren invoke the memory of their father, which is venerated by them in a manner highly honorable to their filial feelings. Their great political operations commenced in 1813, and up to the present time it is computed their house has negociated, in loans, subsidies, &c. upwards of 160,000 millions sterling, principally for the different monarchs of Europe; their profits have, of course, been immense. Their long and uninterrupted success was owing to their unanimity, and community of interests. Every proposition is decided by mutual deliberation. Each operation of major or minor importance is conducted upon a concerted and common plan; and all their individual and combined energies, are employed to command success. Although, for several years, they have resided at a distance from each other, that circumstance has by no means caused a distance, or discord amongst them; on the contrary it has proved a great advantage, in contributing towards the prosperity of their immense undertakings, by thus making them *au cour ant* of the state of the principal money markets of Europe, through a continued exchange of couriers, which generally precede the government messengers; in this manner each of the five brothers from the point where he is placed, possess a great facility for preparing and negociating different affairs tor the central establishment.

"The *statistique* of the Wonderous Five is as follows:—

"Amscha or Anselmo, resides at Frankfort-sur-le Maine. He is the senior, and chief of the family, aged sixty-one years. At his house the general inventory is made out, from the private inventories furnished by the other four banks. It is there also that the congresses of the fraternity are generally held.

"Solomon, the second brother, born September 9th, 1774, has passed his professional time, the last 18 years, between Berlin and Vienna, chiefly at the latter.

"Nathan, the third brother, is in his fifty-seventh year. He is the London Rothschild.

"Charles, the fourth of the five bankers, is 46 years old. He has been established at Naples since 1821.

"Jacob, the youngest in years, was born May 5th, 1792. His consort the baroness, is the daughter of his second brother, the Baron Solomon. Jacob has carried on his business since Anno Domini 1812, at Paris.

Steam Navy.—The French are building a steam navy. Five vessels of 160 horse power are finished, and six more are nearly so. It is expected that at the end of this year, the French will have a steam navy of 24 vessels, with a power of 3172 horses. Steam has made a new era in the world.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, December 5.

Maj. ISHAM EDWARDS has been elected a senator in the Legislature from the county of Person, in place of Robert Vanhook, deceased, by a majority of 135 votes over Thomas M'Gehee, esq.

We have inserted among our advertisements to day the prospectus of that valuable work, Waldie's Circulating Library, for the two volumes for 1835, to which we invite attention. A specimen number of the "COMPANION" has been received, the prospects of which we published a few weeks since. That work will be regularly published after the first of January next.

In announcing to our readers the organization of the two houses at the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, we copied from the Register the declaration that Mr. Alexander, the Speaker of the Commons, was a Whig. This was denied by the editor of the Standard, and in so confident a manner that we had no doubt he had authority for so doing; and as it was our object to put our readers in possession of the truth, we communicated to them this denial. As the election of speaker was not made a party question, this matter would have been of little consequence had it been "let alone;" but having been thus stirred up, it has acquired a new character, and it is now of some importance to know the truth. That our readers may have it, we copy the following from the last Standard, in which Mr. Alexander speaks for himself:

To the Editor of the North Carolina Standard.

SIR—You will do me the favor to correct a mistake, with regard to me, in your paper of the 21st inst. Previous to the August election last, it was well known to my constituents that I disapproved of some of the most prominent measures and opinions of the administration of the General Government. They also knew that I disapproved of the course of the Hon. Bedford Brown. I did not prevent my constituents from instructing me by assuring them that it was a "work of supererogation." When this subject was mentioned to me, as it was once or twice, I observed that I had received my instruction at the polls; but if a majority of my constituents should instruct me to pursue a particular course which I could not conscientiously do, I would cheerfully resign my seat as a member of the House of Commons, and afford them an opportunity of selecting some other person.

I am with respect, yours, &c.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Ephraim Mann, esquire, Senator in the Legislature from Tyrrell county, died at his lodgings in this city, early on Monday morning last. He was in feeble health when he arrived in the city, having recently recovered fron an attack of fever; and having been exposed to inclement weather on his way hither, he sank under the pressure of disease and the elements. *Standard.*

Col. JOSEPH ALLISON, a member of the House of Commons from the county of Orange, has been elected by the Legislature, Brigadier General of the 5th Brigade of the Militia of this State. *Ib.*

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia, on the 24th ultimo; and Gov. Hayne transmitted his message the next day. It is a document of goodly length, as it was of necessity obliged to be, for it requires long and plausible argument to render the heresy of Nullification palateable, even in South Carolina. It is supposed the Legislature will, at its present session, make the *Test Oath* a part of the fundamental law of the State; although the Gov. does not seem to urge it very strenuosly upon them. *Ib.*

The Charleston Gazette says, it is in contemplation by commercial men to establish a bank in that city, to be called the Bank of Charleston, with a capital of two millions of dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to four millions. Application for a charter will be made to the present session of their legislature.

It is stated in the Fort Wayne (Indiana) Sentinel, that a treaty has just been concluded between the Miami tribe of Indians and General Marshall, the United States agent, by which a considerable portion of the lands of that tribe have been ceded to the United States, amounting, it is said, to upwards of 200,000 acres. The lands are described as being among the richest and most fertile in the state, and the route of the contemplated Wabash and Erie Canal runs through them.

The Governor of New York has appointed Thursday the 11th inst. as a day of public thanksgiving.

In the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut the 26th of November was observed for that purpose.

Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, arrived in Paris on the 13th of October. It was reported that Mr. L. was authorized by the American Government to reduce its claims by one-third. The Paris Constitutionnel, however, of the 14th October, states, that it has been authorized by Mr. Livingston to declare, that he has received no instructions from the Governmeat of the United States to agree to any compromise whatever, relative to its claims upon France; and further, that Mr. Livingston is sure no such instruction will ever be transmitted to him. *National Intelligencer.*

The Frederick Examiner states that Judge Duvall has withdrawn the resignation, which he had tendered, of his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Georgia.—The Hon. John P. King has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Georgia, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next; and Col. Alfred Cuthbert has also been elected Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Forsyth.

The news of the rise of the price of Cotton, in Liverpool, appears to have produced considerable activity among the merchants of New York. A private letter from a gentleman in that city to his friend, says: "The commercial world is all agog here, and there is every prospect of speculations in cotton running as high as in 1825. The packet ship Caledonia was kept outside the Hook twelve hours, to give time to despatch pilot boats and expresses to the South!"

Destructive Fire.—A letter from a friend at Waynesville, Haywood county, informs us that some malicious person set fire to a large barn, the property of James R. Love, esq. in the vicinity of that place, on the night of the 14th inst. Six fine horses, a carriage, a wagon and gears and a large quantity of grain, were consumed. The incendiary had not been apprehended. The loss is estimated at about 1,500. *Rutherford. Spec.*

R. F. Brumby, formerly of Lincoln county, in this state, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Alabama.

The United States Gazette states that the quantity of gold coined at the Mint since the 1st of August has been upwards of 2,500,000 dollars; and yet but little of it is seen in Philadelphia.

The best houses in Santiago, the Chilian capital, have been erected by carpenters from the United States, and in many instances, the doors and windows have been sent out from this country, ready put up.

Fatal Event.—The vote of Mr. Humprey Hillick, an aged gentleman of Ithaca, N. Y. was challenged during the election at that place. He asked, "Who challenges my vote? I have voted in this town for twenty years!" and instantly fainted and fell back, and in a few minutes was a corpse.

Holland.—A plan has been adopted by the Dutch Government for enlarging the port of Rotterdam, establishing extensive warehouses, and rendering that city a great commercial entrepot. It is said that the king has signed a decree for carrying the plan into effect.

Napoleon vs. Suicides.—When Napoleon was First Consul, suicide was so frequent that he interposed the authority of his union against it, by making the crime a subject of the following:

"*Order of the day.*—St. Cloud, 22d Floreal, 10th year of the Republic.

"The grenadier Groblin has committed suicide from a disappointment in love. He was in other respects a worthy man. This is the second event of the kind that has happened in this corps within a month.

"The First Consul directs that it shall be noted in the order of the day of the guard;

"That a soldier ought to know how to overcome the grief and melancholy of his passion.

"That there is as much true courage in bearing mental affliction manfully, as to remain unmoved under the fire of a battery.

"That to London one's self to grief, without resistance and to kill one's self in order to escape from it, is like abandoning the field of battle before being conquered.

(Sig) NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) BESSIERES."

An Old Sailor.—Gallignani's Messenger mentions the existence of a Sailor, named Conrad Vancouver, who had attained the age of one hundred and thirty five years. He resides at Dordrecht, in Holland, and is supposed to be the oldest man now living in Europe.

MARRIED,

On the 11th ultimo, Dr. WILLIAM R. HOLT, of Lexington, to Miss LOUISA A. HOGAN, daughter of Col. William Hogan, of Randolph county.

Wood wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Record who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Session will be on the 19th and 20th inst. The next Session will commence on the 15th of January.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 5. 50—3w

☞ Raleigh Register and Star will insert the above three times.

MORE THAN

25 Thousand Dollars Worth of GOODS, SELLING off AT COST.

THE Subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, at his old stand in *CHAPEL HILL*, has determined to SELL AT COST, without reserve, his *Entire Stock of GOODS*, amounting to more than *TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS*; embracing a great variety and very general assortment of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware, Crockery,

and many other articles.

The whole Stock is mostly of recent purchases, and is rendered seasonable and complete, by his late *Fall Supply, which he is now receiving* from the North. Those in want of Goods will find this a very favorable opportunity for procuring *bargains*. The public are respectfully invited to call.

TERMS: Cash or good Notes, which will be taken only at a discount

BENTON UTLEY.

Chapel Hill, December 5. 50—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at November term of Orange County Court, 1834, as administrators to the estate of SEBURN LYNCH, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them properly autenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THOMAS LYNCH, } *Adm'rs.*
LEMUEL LYNCH, }

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 17th inst. at the late residence of Seburn Lynch, deceased, in the Hawfields, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of nine months, all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Farming Tools, Smith's Tools, Horses, Hogs, Mules, and Cows, a Wagon and a Gig, Corn, Fodder, &c.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

THOMAS LYNCH, } *Adm'rs.*
LEMUEL LYNCH, }

December 2. 50—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of Zachariah Herndon, deceased, at the late Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County; he hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate of said Herndon to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENDERSON OWEN, *Adm'r.*

December 5. 50—3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last term of Orange County Court, administration upon the estate of the late GEORGE M. JOHNSTON, deceased, was granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. This notice is given that the law in either case may be complied with.

Notice is further given, that a SALE of some FURNITURE of the said deceased will take place at the mill of the subscriber, on the 24th day of December instant, 1834

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, *Adm'r.*

December 5 50—3w

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
6th CLASS, FOR 1834.

To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh, *On Tuesday the 30th of December* 1834.

ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, { **$7,000!**

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1 Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,900
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
135 Prizes of	30	is	4,050
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
330 Prizes of	15	is	4,950
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18,864 Prizes, amounting to			$180,000

Whole Tickets, . . $4
Halves, ... 2
Quarters, ... 1

☞ Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, *Agent,*
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

December 6 50—

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF
WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

THE "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once extraneous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was a dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's *subscription will pay for* ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may suppass them: for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus. the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, *the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.*

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1.25 to $1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmition by mail, and the early receipt of new books, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at *their own homes* with equal to about *Fifty Volumes* of the common London novel size for *Five Dollars!*

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopædia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for* $4 00, *by uniting in their remittances.*

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment be made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE,
No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Sword's Philadelphia House.
Philadelphia, December, 1834. 50—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

"PASS ON, RELENTLESS WORLD."

Swifter and swifter, day by day,
Down Time's unquiet current hurl'd,
Thou passest on thy restless way,
Tumultous and unstable world!
Thou passest on! Time hath not seen
Delay upon thy hurried path;
And prayers and tears alike have been
In vain to stay thy course of wrath.

Thou passest on, and with thee go
The loves of youth—the cares of age:
And smiles, and tears, and joy and wo
Are on thy history's bloody page!
There, every day, like yesterday,
Writes hopes that end in mockery;
But who shall tear the veil away,
Before the abyss of things to be?

Thou passest on, and at thy side,
Even as a shade, Oblivion treads,
And o'er the dreams of human pride,
His misty shroud forever spreads;
Where all thy iron hand has traced
Upon that gloomy scroll to-day,
With records ages since effaced
Like them shall live—like them decay.

Thou passest on—with thee the vain
That sport upon thy vaunting blaze—
Pride, framed of dust, and Folly's train,
Who court thy love, and run thy ways.
But thou and I, (and be it so,)
Press onward to eternity;
Yet not together let us go
To that deep-voiced but shoreless sea!

Thou hast thy friends—I would have mine;
Thou hast thy thoughts—leave me my own;
I kneel not at thy gilded shrine;
—I bow not at thy slavish throne!
I'll pass them by without a sigh;
They make no swelling rapture now,
The fierce delights that fire thine eye—
The triumph of thy haughty brow!

Pass on, relentless world!—I grieve
No more for all that thou hast riven;
Pass on, in God's name, only leave
The things thou never yet hast given—
A heart at ease—a mind at home—
Affections fixed above thy sway—
Faith set upon a world to come,
And patience through life's little day.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

In stature, Dr. Franklin was above the middle size. He possessed a healthy constitution, and was remarkable for his strength and activity. His countenance indicated a serene state of mind, great depth of thought, and an inflexible resolution.

In his intercourse with mankind, he was uncommonly agreeable. In conversation, he abounded in curious and interesting anecdote. A vein of good humor marked his conversation, and strongly recommended him to both old and young, to the learned and illiterate. As a philosopher, he justly ranks high. In his speculations, he seldom lost sight of common sense, or yielded up his understanding either to enthusiasm or authority. He contributed, in no small degree, to the extension of science, and to the improvement of the condition of mankind. He appears to have entertained, at some period of his life, opinions which were in many repects peculiar, and which probably were not founded upon a sound philosophy. The following experiment, which he made some years after his father's death, and after an absence of several years, to ascertain whether his mother would know him, will be thought at least curious and interesting. It was his conjecture if not a well settled opinion, that a mother might, by a kind of instinct or natural affection, recognize her children, even though she had lost the recollection of their particular features. It was on a visit to his native town of Boston, after an absence of many years, that this curious incident occurred.

On a sullen, chilly day, in the month of January, in the afternoon, the Doctor knocked at his mother's door, and asked to speak with Mrs. Franklin. He found the old lady knitting before the parlor fire. He introduced himself, and observing that he understood she entertained travellers, requested a night's lodging. She eyed him with that cold look of disapprobation—which most people assume when they imagine themselves insulted by being supposed to exercise an employment but one degree below their real occupation in life—assured him that he had been misinformed, that she did not keep tavern; but that it was true, to oblige some members of the legislature, she took a number of them into her family during the session; that she had four members of the council, and six of the house of representatives, who then boarded with her; that all her beds were full; and then betook herself to her knitting, with that intense application which expressed, as forcibly as action could do, if you have concluded your business the sooner you leave the house the better. But upon the Doctor's wrapping his coat around him, affecting to shiver with cold, and observing that it was very chilly weather, she pointed to a chair, and gave him leave to warm himself.

The entrance of her boarders precluded all further conversation; coffee was soon served, and the Doctor partook with the family. To the coffee, according to the good old custom of the times, succeeded a plate of pippins, pipes, and a paper of tobacco, when the whole family formed a cheerful smoking semi-circle before the fire. Perhaps no man ever possessed colloquial powers in a more facinating degree than Dr. Franklin, and never was there an occasion when he displayed those powers to better advantage, than at this time. He drew the attention of the company, by the solidity of his modest remarks, instructing them by the varied, new, and striking lights in which he placed his subjects, and delighted them with apt and amusing anecdotes. Thus employed, the hours passed merrily along until supper was announced. Mrs. Franklin, busied with her household affairs, fancied the intruding stranger had quitted the house immediately after coffee, and it was with difficulty she could restrain her resentment when she saw him seat himself at the table with the freedom of a member of the family.

Immediately after supper, she called an elderly gentleman, a member of the council, in whom she was accustomed to confide, to another room, complained bitterly of the rudeness of the stranger; told the manner of his introduction to her house; observed that he appeared like an outlandish man, and, she thought, had something very suspicious in his appearance; concluding by soliciting her friend's advice with respect to the way in which she could most easily rid herself of his presence. The old gentleman assured her that the stranger was certainly a young man of education, and to all appearance a gentleman; that perhaps, being in agreeable company he paid no attention to the lateness of the hour; and advised her to call him aside, and repeat her inability to lodge him. She accordingly sent her maid to him, and then with as much temper as she could command, recapitulated the situation of her family, observed that it grew late, and mildly intimated, that he would do well to seek himself a lodging. The Doctor replied that he would by no means incommode her family, but that, with her leave, he would smoke one more pipe with her boarders and then retire.

He returned to the company, filled his pipe, and with the first whiff his powers returned with double force. He recounted the hardships, he extolled the piety and policy of their ancestors. A gentleman present mentioned the subject of the day's debate in the house of representatives. A bill had been introduced to extend the prerogatives of the royal governor. The Doctor immediately entered upon the subject; supported the colonial rights with new and forcible arguments; was familiar with the names of the influential men in the house when Dudley was governor; recited their speeches, and applauded the noble defence of the charter of rights.

During a discourse so appropriately interesting to the company, no wonder the clock struck eleven unperceived by the delighted circle; and was it wonderful that the patience of Mrs. Franklin was quite exhausted? She now entered the room, and before the whole company, with much warmth addressed the Doctor; told him plainly she thought herself imposed on; observed it was true she was a lone woman, but that she had friends who would protect her, and insisted on his leaving the house. The Doctor made a slight apology, deliberately put on his great coat and hat, took polite leave of the company, and approached the street door, lighted by the maid and attended by the mistress. While the Doctor and his companions had been enjoying themselves within, a most tremendous snow storm had filled the streets knee deep; and no sooner had the maid lifted the latch, than a roaring north-easter forced open the door, extinguished the light, and almost filled the entry with drifted snow and hail. As soon as it was re-lighted, the Doctor cast a woeful look towards the door, and thus addressed his mother: "My dear madam, can you turn me out in this dreadful storm? I am a stranger in this town, and shall certainly perish in the streets. You look like a charitable lady; I shouldn't think you could turn a dog from your door in this tempestuous night." "Don't tell me of charity," said the offended matron; "charity begins at home. It is your own fault you tarried so long. To be plain with you, sir, I do not like your looks or your conduct, and I fear you have some bad designs in thus introducing yourself to my family."

The warmth of this parley had drawn the company from the parlor, and by their united interference the stranger was permitted to lodge in the house, and as no bed could be had, he consented to rest on an easy chair before the parlor fire. Although the boarders appeared to confide in the stranger's honesty, it was not so with Mrs. Franklin. With suspicious caution, she collected her silver spoons, pepper-box, and porringer, from her closet, and after securing her parlor door by sticking a fork over the latch, carried the plate to her chamber; charged the negro man to sleep with his clothes on, to take the great coat to bed with him, and to wake and seize the vagrant at the first noise he made in attempting to plunder. Having thus taken every precaution she retired to her bed with her maid, whom she compelled to sleep in her room.

Mrs. Franklin rose before the sun, roused her domestics, unfastened the parlor door with timid caution, and was agreeably surprised to find her guest sleeping on his own chair. A sudden transition from extreme distrust to perfect confidence, was natural. She awakened him with a cheerful good morning; inquired how he rested; invited him to partake of her breakfast, which was always served before that of her boarders. "And pray, sir," said the lady as she sipped her chocolate, "as you appear to be a stranger here, to what distant country do you belong?" "I, madam, belong to the city of Philadelphia." At the mention of Philadelphia the Doctor declared he, for the first time, perceived some emotion in her. "*Philadelphia!*" said she, and the mother appeared in her eye: "do you live in Philadelphia, perhaps you know something about our son." "Who, madam?" "Why Ben Franklin—my Ben—oh! he is the dearest son that ever blest a mother!" "What," said the Doctor, "is Ben Franklin, the printer, your son? why he is my most intimate friend; and I lodge in the same room." "Oh! God forgive me," exclaimed the old lady, raising her watery eyes to heaven—"and have I suffered a friend of my Benny to sleep in this hard chair, while I myself rested on good bed."

How the Doctor discovered himself to his mother, he has not informed us; but from the above experiment was firmly convinced, and often afterwards was heard to declare, that *natural* affection did not exist.

From the Flor.Gette.

ATTENTION.

It is rather singular that there should be so little attention ordinarily paid to the facts and circumstances of daily and hourly occurrence. So true is it, that men have eyes and see not: have ears and yet do not hear. They suffer oftentimes the most interesting and important truths and facts to escape from the memory, without leaving any impressions. "I don't remember: my memory is so weak," is the usual exclamation of the inattentive. And why did you not recollect? why is your memory so weak? Simply, because you did not *mind* to what was passing before you: eyes; you have not exercised your memory, and therefore it is weak. Well might a man complain of the weakness of a leg or arm, which had always been too lazy to put in motion, as talk of the imperfection of a faculty of the mind which had always been left to sleep. There is no error in the world on this subject; it is the *attention* that is weak, not the memory. Folks *can* recollect what is interested them enough to attract their attention. It is *the habit of attention* that makes all the difference between a weak and a strong memory, and it is this habit which makes the great difference in the attainment of men of equal vigor and similar opportunities. If any doubt the truth of the foregoing, let them try it; give your memory a fair trial; accustom yourself to attend strictly to what you see and hear, and you will have cause to complain of forgetfulness, try it just for one week, or one day, and you will perceive where the infection has been. This should be the first lesson of the teacher to impress upon the minds of the younge incalculable importance of acquiring a *habit of attention*. For want this habit, hundreds and thousands have dozed and gaped through life, careless and careless, recollecting nothing and *knowing less*—if possible.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

"This is an agreeable world after all. If we would only bring ourselves to look at the objects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where before we beheld deformity; and listen to harmony, where we before could hear nothing but discord. To be sure, there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet; we cannot expect to sail upon a summer sea forever; yet if we preserve a calm eye and a steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm as to avoid the quicksands and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of one great family; we are all travelling the same road, and shall arrive at the same goal. We breathe the free air, we are subject to the same bounty, and we shall lie down on the bosom of our common mother. It is not becoming then, that brother should hate brothers; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should injure neighbor. We pity that man who can harbour enmity against his fellow; he loses half the enjoyment of life, he embitters his own existence. Let us tear away from our eyes the colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to the tale of scandal; breathe the spirit of charity, and from our lips, and from our hearts, let the rich gushings of human kindness swell up as from a fountain, so that the "golden age" will become no fiction, and the "island of the blessed, bloom in more than Hesperian beauty."

From the Beacon.

We were handed the following extract from an old subscriber, and we publish it with the greatest pleasure. It shows that the wisest and best of men—men whose names are the literary landsmarks of the age in which they lived—regarded the BIBLE as the first and greatest classic, the classic of the heart.

It has been remarked of Curran, that his finest flights of eloquence are amplifications of thoughts taken from holy writ; and there is something in the prose style of Milton which tells in the clearest language that the Bible was his greatest storehouse of knowledge, and the book of perpetual meditation.

THE BIBLE.

Sir W. Jones, a most accomplished scholar, who made himself acquainted with eight and twenty languages, has left it on record that amidst all his pursuits the study of the sacred volume had been his constant habit. Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest of mathematicians was a diligent student of the Bible. Mr. Locke, a man of distinguished acuteness in the study of the human mind, wrote to recommend the study of the New Testament; as having God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth unmixed with error for its matter. Milton, the greatest of poets, evidently had his mind most deeply imbued with the study of the word of God. Boerhave, eminent as a natural philosopher, spent the first hour of every day in meditation on the sacred pages. Here no man can say that he has not leisure. A most beneficent institution of our Creator has given us, for this duty, a seventh part of our time, one day in every week, one whole year out of every seven.

A WIFE.

When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, and sing and dance. It is a being who can comfort and counsel; one who can reason and reflect and feel and judge and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and excite the admiration of the company, but is entirely unfit for a help mate to man, and to train up a child in the way he should go.

From a letter of Dr. Franklin.—Treat your wife always with respect, it will procure respect to you, not only from her but from all that observe it. Never use any slight expressions to her, even in jest; for slights in jest, after frequent bandyings, are apt to end in anger earnest. Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy. At least you will by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences.

THE AUCTIONEER IN NEW-YORK.

There is no man who spends so much breath, who talks so fast, and is so lavish of words, as the auctioneer. He repeats the same thing over and over again, and never grudges his labor. He is fond of smart sayings and sudden turns in the sense; and he is without the expense of his customers. He can talk of several different things at once, and without confusion. But sometimes very incongruously mixes up different subjects in the same sentence.

For instance, lately dropping in at a book auction, there happened to be a man who annoyed the company and the auctioneer with a segar. The book had gone up to twenty seven cents and a half, and the auctioneer dwelling upon it, cried, "And a half, and a half."—when smelling the annoyance, he shouted out, "D—n your segar!—and a half, and a half, twenty-seven and a half—thirty—thirty-two and a half, and a half—kick out that man with the segar—and a half, and a half—going, going—thirty-five, thirty five—thirty seven and a half—curse that segar smoke!—and a half, and a half—I'd rather have the devil about me—and a half, and a half, and a half—going, going—forty, forty cents—forty two and a half—who's putting brimstone on the stove?—and a half, and a half, and a half—I wish I had hold of that boy—and a half, and a half—I'd choke the rascal—and a half, and a half—going, going—who says forty-five—not half the price of the book—and a half, and a half, forty-two and a half—forty five—now forty-seven and a half, and a half—a treatise on the tooth ache, gentlemen—who'll give fifty cents for the tooth ache, and a half, and a half, forty-seven and a half—look at that boy there—and a half, and a half—pocketing one of those penknives and a half, and a half—I can't have my eyes every where—and a half, and a half, fifty—fifty-two and a half—kick all the boys out of the room—and a half, and a half—kick 'em out, I say—and a half, and a half—going, going—gone."

N. Y. Transcript.

Spanish Refinement. A correspondent of the London Chronicle says—"The bull fight, being the first after the cholera, has been very much attended. The circus looked splendid. A galaxy of beauty adorned the front seats of the boxes. Six bulls were killed, and nine horses fell by the horns of the infuriated brutes. The famous Montes did wonders in his line—jumping over the bull, and playing with his gay red cloak.—The fight lasted till it was dark, when the Prado was crowded, as it usually is. Madrid is become as gay as ever.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber conceives himself indebted to the Heirs at Law of Thomas Roundtree, deceased, for the rent of land, hereby gives notice that he is ready to pay the same to any person legally authorized to receive it.

WILLIAM BOWLS.

November 28, 1834. 4w—3w

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber at the present term of Orange County Court, on the estate of Dr. John Allen, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARTHA A. ALLEN, *Adm'x.*

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 15th day of next month, I shall proceed to sell, on a credit of nine months, at the late residence of Dr. John Allen, the residue of his property, consisting of

MEDICINES,
Medical and other Books,
and many other articles.

Bond with approved security required.

MARTHA A. ALLEN, *Adm'x.*

November 25. 49—3w

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 15th day of December next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of Zachariah Herndon, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, all his perishable property, among which are

a fine Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs,
Corn, Wheat, Oats and Fodder,
a Road Wagon, Gigg, &c.

Bond with approved security will be required.

HENDERSON OWEN, *Adm'r.*

November 25. 49—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests those who are indebted to him previous to his copartnership with John Huntington, to call and pay. The accounts and notes are generally small, and if not paid by the first of January next, they will be put into the hands of Mr. Wm. Nelson for collection.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

November 25. 49